STACK 3
OVERSIZE
No. 853

The People's Korea

EVERY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1977

（1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可）

PER. SEC.
9 1977
TYPL

President Kim Il Sung, on Jun. 20 granted an interview with "Le Monde" editor-in-chief Andre Fontaine. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Grants Interview with 'Le Monde' Editor

President Kim Il Sung in his interview with a "Le Monde" editor strongly advocated the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and insisted that the problem of Korea's reunification should be solved independently without foreign interference, and not by means of war but in a peaceful way. The President reclarified Pyongyang's consistent approach to the reunification of the divided country.

President Kim Il Sung granted an exclusive interview with the French editor Andre Fontaine on Jun. 20 in Pyongyang.

He stressed that the problem of national reunification comes first, whereas the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs is the second problem.

As a step to national reunification, President Kim Il Sung called for an all-nation confederative government to be established without regard to institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals, "on the understanding that we will not impose the socialist system on south Korea and also that the south Korean authorities will not impose their social system on us."

Strongly opposing the policy of "two Koreas," the President noted, "The greatest obstacle to the solution of our country's reunification question today is the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops."

Referring to the Carter Administration's policy of withdrawing ground troops from south Korea, President Kim Il Sung said, "There is some gap between Carter's election commitments and the actions now being taken in practice by his administration." However, he added, since Carter assumed power not long ago and will have time to put his election commitments into effect, "We are keeping an eye on his policies."

As for the relations with the United States, the President held, "The normalization of the relations between our country and the U.S. hinges not on us but on whether the U.S. alters its policy or not," citing Pyongyang's last proposal for having a negotiation with Washington on a peace agreement.

In his interview, President Kim Il Sung for the first time gave his public opinion on "Eurocommunism."

Recalling that recently communist parties of many countries in Europe accentuate independence in the communist movement, he described it as quite right. The communists of each country should suit all their movements to the specific conditions of their country, the President said, and continued: "We think it good that the communists of European countries strive to form a united front with broad sections of the people in conformity with the actual conditions of their countries and maintain independence."

Regarding the relations with France, President Kim Il Sung hoped to promote mutual exchange, political, economic and cultural. He appreciated France as an independent European country.

He expected the French Government to help toward Korea's reunification.

The President referred to Pyongyang's deficits in trade with Western countries. Noting that the trade deficits are a passing phenomenon, he assured, "This will be overcome in the shortest possible time."

As for the Korean socialism, President Kim Il Sung said, "We maintain the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy, self-reliance in national defense." The President was found optimistic of the prospects of Korea, as saying that "our country will surely be reunified some day."

"Le Monde" on Jun. 26 carried an exclusive interview with President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean Central News Agency recently reported the full text of the interview. Below, the full text.

US Military Presence Greatest Obstacle to Reunification

I am glad that you have come to our country. I bid you a hearty welcome.

Although our conditions may still leave something to be desired, I believe our personnel must have done their best to show hospitality to you.

You must be tired making long trips from east to west, from south to north in our country.

I have received the list of your questions. Now I would like to answer them briefly.

Reunification Question

You asked me about the problem of the reunification of Korea. Let me speak about it first.

The Korean people are homogeneous. That is why the realization of national reunification is the most cherished desire of our people.

We maintain that the problem of Korea's reunification be solved independently without foreign interference, and not by means of war but in a peaceful way. We are also of opinion that our country should be reunified on the basis of the great unity of the whole nation transcending the difference in the institutions and religious beliefs.

The three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—propounded by us have already been proclaimed and are widely known to the world.

It is true that there can be many difficulties in the way of resolving the question of our country's reunification. But because all people in north and south Korea are unanimous in their longing for reunification, our country can readily, and must by all means, be reunified.

At present the north and the south of our country differ from each other in their social and political institutions and are inhabited by people with differing ideologies and religious beliefs. Under such circumstances, even if we cannot bring about the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs at once, we would like first to achieve national reunification. The problem of national reunification comes first. To realize the unity of institutions and of ideologies and religious beliefs is the second problem, I think.

The Korean people are of one nation and brothers who have one and the same language and history, so it is most important to achieve national reunification regardless of the institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals.

There can be two different systems in one country, and one nation can have people with differing ideologies and ideals. If we proceed from the principle of subordinating everything to the end of accomplishing the reunification of the country, our supreme national task, we can easily surmount the difference in institutions and in ideologies and ideals.

It is our belief that the establishment of a confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the north and the south intact.

We advocate establishing an all-nation confederative government without regard to institutions and religious beliefs, ideologies and ideals, on the understanding that we will not impose the socialist system on south Korea and also that the south Korean authorities will not impose their social system on us.

When you asked me about our confederation you linked it with the federation which had once been debated in Germany. But the north-south confederation proposed by us is fundamentally different in nature from that. The north-south confederation we want to institute is aimed at preventing the permanent division of the Korean nation in two and at reunifying the country peacefully on the principle of great national unity without any strings attached to it; it is aimed at checking foreign aggression against Korea and securing complete independence and sovereignty for our nation.

We strongly oppose our country's division into "two Koreas." The institution of the north-south confederation is in complete accord with the common interests of the whole nation.

It will be much more beneficial to our people to institute a confederation at least and achieve national unity than to keep their country divided in "two Koreas."

The confederation, when instituted, will promote mutual understanding between the north and the south and strengthen great national unity, and this will have a tremendous bearing on safeguarding our country from foreign aggression.

Only by achieving national unity and reunification is it possible to firmly defend the homeland from foreign aggression. In the past, because of the aggression by foreign imperialism our country had remained a foreign colony for 36 years. If our nation could not achieve reunification and remained divided, it might again suffer foreign aggression and be forced into colonial slavery.

Instituting the north-south confederation and achieving national unity is of great significance also in obviating tensions in Korea and contributing to world peace and security.

The greatest obstacle to the solution of our country's reunification question today is the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops—foreign armed forces.

We have more than once declared that we will not "invade south" nor will we impose our system on south Korea. But on the pretext of preventing the fictitious "southward invasion," U.S. troops continue to stay in south Korea, obstructing our country's reunification.

If U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and the people are guaranteed democracy which will allow their free activity in south Korean society, our people will be able to settle their country's reunification question independently and peacefully.

Our country has a large population, a good soil, and a great abundance of natural resources. Once it is reunified, our people will be able to build a prosperous, independent and sovereign state and enjoy as decent a life as others.

We are firmly convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will surely be achieved according to the common aspiration of the whole nation.

Carter's Election Pledge

Now, let me say a few words about your question as to what we think of the Carter Administration's policy with regard to the withdrawal of U.S. land forces from south Korea.

When making his election commitments, Carter said he would withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. We had a good opinion of his commitments. Because, if U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, it will solve one of the problems standing in the way of our country's reunification.

But after assuming office the Carter regime said that they would withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea by stages over a period of four to five years. This somewhat goes back on Carter's election commitments. The presidential tenure is four years in the U.S., so when they say they will pull out U.S. troops from south Korea phase by phase over a period of four to five years, it is tantamount to saying that they will not withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea while Carter is in office. Four to five years is too long.

And they say that even if they do withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea, they will not withdraw them altogether, but will keep their air force. We think this is not right, either. The air force is also an armed force. Keeping the U.S. air force in south Korea means that they will not withdraw U.S. troops completely from there. Of course, these statements came not from Carter himself but from his subordinates.

Carter has not been in office for long, so we are still following his movements. We think we will wait and see how he will put his election commitments into effect.

However, we can say that on one point Carter has clearly run counter to his own election commitments. When he made his election commitments Carter stated that he would oppose a regime that trampled upon human rights. At present the Carter regime is browbeating other countries by taking exception to the regimes usurping on human rights, but they utter not a word about south Korea where human rights are being suppressed most severely. On the contrary, the Carter regime is increasing their military "aid" to south Korea and supporting the south Korean "regime" politically and economically. What is this, if not a violation of the election pledge to oppose a regime suppressing human rights?

In addition, the U.S. is causing tensions in our country. It carries on high-altitude aerial reconnaissances of the northern half of the Republic and conducts clamorous war exercises in south Korea almost every day. Mobilizing its aircraft in Okinawa the U.S. continues the bombing exercises in south Korea. The U.S. armed forces have their bombing exercise grounds in all parts of the world, but why should they conduct the exercises in south Korea? In our opinion, this is contrary to the Carter Administration's election pledge that they would pull out their troops from south Korea in order to ease tensions in Korea.

As you have witnessed here in our country, at present there is no "threat of southward invasion"; rather it is we who are being threatened with invasion. We are engaged in peaceful construction and they continue their military exercises and are conducting bombing exercises, even bringing their aircraft into the Korean Peninsula from another country.

In a word, there is some gap between Carter's election commitments and the actions now being taken in practice by his administration. However, since Carter assumed power not long ago and will have time to put his election commitments into effect, we are keeping an eye on his policies.

Relations with Washington

You asked me whether the relations between the DPRK and Washington will be put on a normal basis. This depends entirely on the U.S.

We proposed to the U.S. long ago to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But the U.S. authorities have not yet given an answer to this. Instead, they are carrying on war manoeuvres and bombing exercises in south Korea and continue rendering "aid" to the south Korean fascist "regime" which suppresses the people there, thus unwarrantedly increasing the military forces.

Since the United States does not change its unjust policy towards our country, how can we normalize the relations with it? Therefore, the normalization of the relations between our country and the U.S. hinges not on us but on whether the U.S. alters its policy or not.

We think that if the Carter Administration withdraws the U.S. troops from south Korea in accordance with its campaign pledges, renounces its unfriendly attitude and changes its hostile policy towards our country, we can establish good relations with it.

Next, you asked me about the relationship between the Soviet Union and China. This is a topic for the Soviet and Chinese peoples to comment on, but not a matter for us to explain.

As you know well, both the Soviet Union and China are our neighbours. So we are on good terms with them all.

The Soviet-China relationship is an issue to be settled by the two countries and a problem to be decided upon by their peoples.

'Eurocommunism'

Further, you asked me what was my opinion of the communism of a European type. We do not know a European-type communism, an Asian-type communism or any other type of communism.

All communists think that it is their internationalist duty to solve, before anything else, the affairs of their own country and their own nation.

We know the fact that recently the communist parties of many countries in Europe accentuate independence in the communist movement. We believe this is quite right. Because the communists of each country should suit all their movements to the specific conditions of their country.

The experiences gained in the communist movement of a country are not wholly applicable to other countries. Today the communists of each country are fully capable of resolving their nation's problems on their own, because they have been seasoned and tempered in a protracted revolutionary struggle. Therefore, it is unnecessary to mechanically copy from foreign experiences in the revolution and the building of socialism and to have them applied to one's country.

We think it good that the communists of European countries strive to form a united front with broad sections of the people in conformity with the actual conditions of their countries and maintain independence.

Relations with France

You asked me if we wished to develop political, economic and cultural relations with France. We hope for an active promotion of political, economic and cultural exchange with her.

Cultural, technical, trade and economic interchanges are now under way between Korea and France. In my opinion, it will be beneficial to the peoples of the two countries to further develop these relations. For this reason, we want to see the political, economic and cultural exchange with France become more active.

Needless to say, for a more vigorous promotion of the political, economic and cultural relations between Korea and France, much is yet to be done in this field. I believe the relations between Korea and France will develop more favourably in the future.

As for what is France to our country, we do not regard the French people as an enemy. We understand that France is a European country advancing independently and that it is striving to uphold independence.

We deem it necessary for the French Government to pay due attention to the Korean people. We expect the French Government to refrain from acts prejudicial to the reunification of Korea but to help towards it.

Historically, the Korean people have attacked no one; they have suffered from invasions by other countries. At present they are working for the development of the country and for national reunification.

The division of our nation is a very great misfortune. We hope that the French Government will not stand in the way of our country's reunification but render great help towards it. This is the modest request our people address to the French Government and people.

Trade with West

To continue. You asked me if our country is in the red in its trade with Western countries, and I think our Minister of Foreign Trade must have answered this question in his talk with you.

As for our trade deficit, this is a passing phenomenon. The temporary difficulty our country has in its trade with Western countries is largely due to the economic difficulty of the advanced capitalist countries of the West caused by the fuel crisis.

Before the fuel crisis came to the Western capitalist countries, our goods sold well in these countries. But because they are now in an economic crisis, they are unable to purchase our goods. Our failure to sell as much goods as we want to the Western countries has resulted in a temporary difficulty in our trade with them.

So, we are taking economic measures to produce such goods as the Western countries can purchase even under the present conditions when they are undergoing economic difficulties.

The difficulty we are having now in our trade with the Western countries is a passing phenomenon, so I think this will be overcome in the shortest possible time.

Korean Socialism

Further, you asked me what is our great pride with regard to the building of socialism and what is the difficulty that can possibly crop up in the future. I will answer you.

We have been building socialism for more than 30 years, and our greatest pride with regard to it is that we have built an independent national economy in our country. Since we have built such an economy we are firmly maintaining independence and pursuing an independent policy.

Another pride we feel is that our people have been armed with the Juche idea and that, on this basis, the ideological unity of the entire people has been realized. This I think is a very great achievement.

In the past great-power worshipping was glaring in our country, and our people had little pride in their own nation and in their independence. But now they are very proud of their independence and the entire people are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea. We take a great pride in this fact. This is the greatest asset with us.

No longer do our people think of depending on others. Our people are convinced that if they struggle and make endeavours by themselves and live industriously, they can surely stand on their own feet, building an independent economy and ensuring national independence and sovereignty.

Our country may also encounter difficulties in the future. All countries have difficulties. I think there is no exception about this.

Difficulties can arise in the course of development, because a subjective desire cannot give a solution to everything. As we live in a world society, we are subject to worldwide influence and can possibly meet with difficulties. Difficulties may be caused either by objective conditions or by internal circumstances.

However, we can surely overcome all difficulties that may attend the course of progress.

You asked me what is original about the socialism being built in Korea when compared with other socialist countries. We do not want to compare the building of socialism in our country with that in other countries. There is no need of comparison with other countries nor can there be.

What we can emphasize is, we are firmly adhering to the principles of independence, self-support, and self-defence in our socialist construction. In other words, we maintain the principles of independence in politics, self-support in the economy, self-reliance in national defence.

You asked me about the prospects of Korea and Asia. The prospects of Korea are bright. Needless to say, there can be obstacles, but our country will surely be reunified some day.

At present the situation of Asia as a whole is very favourable. All the Asian peoples are holding fast to independence and fighting for the independence, sovereignty and prosperity of their countries. They are maintaining the position that in Asia the Asians must be the masters free from any foreign interventionists. Therefore, I think the prospects of Asia, too, are very bright.

You asked me about my personal role in our country.

I did not want to comment on the subject because I felt awkward to touch on the matter related to myself.

But because you asked the question again, I give you my answer: I want to pass all my life among the people as their faithful servant. Nothing is more honourable than becoming a faithful servant of the people.

So much for my answer to your questions.

Let me express my thanks to you for your visit to our country.

I am very happy today that I have made the acquaintance of such good friends as you. I hope you will visit our country again.

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

On Aggressive Nature of American Imperialism

By "Hyokmyong Chonson," Organ of CC of RPR

"Hyokmyong Chonson", the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, carried the leading editorial article headlined "On the Aggressive Nature of American Imperialism" on July 27, the closing day of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."
The full text of the article reads as follows:

American imperialism which has subsisted on aggression and fattened on plunder is now making a pilgrimage in south Korea and all parts of the world, playing a variation of peace and singing a hymn of human rights.

This rare scene which attracts the attention of the world people does not mean that the U.S. imperialists have reborn into an apostle of peace.

The smiling policy of the United States is a ruse to bridge over the crisis and turn aside from the track of downhill run and a kind of camouflage to embellish its aggressive nature.

U.S. imperialism is invariably pursuing the policies of aggression and war on the Korean Peninsula and in the world.

In south Korea a noisy war dance is being performed to the tune of American-style peace, the reinforcement of combat power is being accelerated behind the smokescreen of U.S. troops pullout and the murderous regime of *yushin* fascism is enshrouded in the confetti of human rights diplomacy.

The U.S. is drawing double curved lines of antinomy on a world-wide scale whereby it contains the revolutionary forces with a conciliatory smile, plunders the resources of the Third World with a handshake of cooperation and gets rid of the rivals under the signboard of alliance.

The U.S. still refuses to throw away the dagger hidden in its bosom and give up the dream of plunder. The aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed at all and will not change.

U.S. imperialism is the general headquarters of aggression and war and the international king of exploitation and plunder.

It is, indeed, of great significance to sharply see through the aggressive nature of the United States and establish a correct viewpoint of the United States and anti-U.S. fighting stance.

1. Korean Aggression Policy: War, Fascism, Division

South Korea and the United States are situated on the opposite sides of the globe. But there is the U.S. in south Korea. The U.S. on the North American Continent in the Western Hemisphere of the globe has placed south Korea in the East within its boundary.

The ulterior intention of U.S. imperialism occupying south Korea is to turn that part of Korea into its permanent overseas territory in the Far East.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and sun of Juche, taught:

"Since the first days of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued a policy of military aggression and colonial enslavement. As a result, south Korea has been completely turned into a colony, a military base of the U.S. imperialists."

The U.S. imperialists' policy toward south Korea has consistently been to keep it as a colony and military base.

The imperialist aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. is rooted on this strategic co-ordinates of it.

The U.S. imperialists disguise their true colour with the mask of "protector" and "helper" of south Korea.

Nowadays, they talk about the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula and have the cheek to express concern for the problem of human rights in south Korea.

Has the United States thousands of miles away from south Korea really become its saviour? Has it really taken off the aggressive uniform and turned into peaceable pilgrim and humanitarian imperialism?

No! The United States remains an aggressor as ever. Hidden behind the melody of protection played by the U.S. are the colonial chains and behind the signboard of aid advertised by it a dagger of pillage. The U.S. protection is a reversed version of aggressive strategy and its aid is a reversed version of the predatory policy.

This is not a scheme conceived by someone or invention of someone, but a truth already proven by history.

U.S. imperialism, the inveterate enemy of our nation, started stretching out its dark talons of aggression and intervention from more than 100 years ago, with a drum-beating of defence and friendship, setting store by the strategic position of the Korean Peninsula.

After the Second World War, it stretched its iron hoof of aggression into south Korea, wearing the veil of liberator, and reigned as the emperor forcing the colonial yoke upon it in the swallow-tailed coat of protector and helper.

The U.S. places south Korea as ever in the kernel point in its Asian strategy.

The aggressive stratagem of U.S. imperialism on the Korean Peninsula is to keep south Korea as a permanent colony and use it as a military stronghold for containing socialist countries. Herein lies the basis of the U.S. imperialists' consistent policy of aggression toward Korea for keeping hold on south Korea as a colony and military base.

For this strategic purpose, the U.S. combines direct military occupation with indirect puppet rule in south Korea and applies a peculiar ruling method incorporating all the viciousness and craftiness of colonialism, old and new.

By this colonial code of combined version, U.S. imperialism behaves as the absolute suzerain state which seizes the main arteries of all fields of south Korea, political and military, economic and cultural.

There is the title of the state, but no sovereignty, there is regime, but no administrative power, there is the ROK army, but no prerogative of supreme command, and there is president, but no real power in colonial south Korea.

U.S. imperialism is the actual ruler having to itself all the powers of south Korea and the Republic of Korea is a puppet regime which exists only in name. The countenance of the White House is instantly reflected on the political weather chart of Chongwadae and the instructions of the U.S. ambassador to south Korea are made public as the policy line of the president.

The U.S. economic aid has reduced the south Korean economy to a deformed dependent economy and plunged the working masses into a hell of hard toil and poverty.

The ideological and cultural infiltration of the U.S. is sinking south Korean society into the muddy stream of yankeeization and thoroughly stamping out the beautiful manners and customs left by our ancestors.

The keystone of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy toward south Korea is the policy of turning it into a military base. From the beginning of their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have directed all their efforts to the conversion of the whole area of south Korea into a military base and barracks.

Hence everything on and under ground, animate and inanimate, in south Korea has been totally hurled into militarisation.

The colonization and militarization policy of the U.S. assumes a more crafty nature as the crisis at home and abroad grows acute and the power balance turns unfavourable to it.

The proposed withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea which has become of late the focal point of public discourse cannot be an exception.

If the U.S. troops present in south Korea were withdrawn, though rather belated, it would be a logical conclusion and welcome.

But, contrary to the commitments of U.S. President Carter, some political forces and military quarters of the United States declare that the U.S. ground force in south Korea will be withdrawn phase by phase, but the air and naval forces and support units will remain there.

This is a far cry to the immediate withdrawal and the total withdrawal means that, even after the scheduled troops pullout, combat flying corps of the U.S. air force would fly in the air, task force fleets of the U.S. navy would sail in the sea and U.S. support units including intelligence, communications and logistics would strut about on the land of south Korea.

What they do these days indicates that they intend to ship more into south Korea than to withdraw.

The U.S. is pressing ahead with the reinforcement of combat power behind the scene, while crying for withdrawal outwardly.

Placing the reinforcement of combat power of the south Korean army on the top of the list, it is increasing the military aid two-fold and four-fold by geometrical progression.

The United States has already thrown 1;800 million dollars into the five-year modernization program of the ROK army and plans to supply military equipment and war industry installations worth thousands of millions of dollars in the second program.

In fiscal 1978 alone the U.S. has additionally allocated 270 million dollars in war reserve stockpiles and endorsed additional weapon sale to the tune of 100 million dollars for the Pak regime plus the military assistance fund scaled at 280 million dollars which is equal to that of the previous year.

In accordance with this fabulous military aid program, the U.S. is introducing into south Korea in a wholesale manner modern military equipment such as surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank missiles, fighter planes and warships, tanks and armoured cars, and all kinds of ammunition and supporting with all might the building of defence industry and expansion of military potential.

The U.S. is forcing upon militarist Japan a share of burden in the aid to south Korea and a military role on the Korean Peninsula and is making the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system a fait accompli.

Around the Korean Peninsula the United States is bringing into shape a treble encirclement ring of the Japan islands line, the Micronesia line and the Hawaii line and massively deploying the fifth air force, the seventh fleet and the third marine division in the West Pacific direction.

The mobile striking force directed against the Korean Peninsula is being reinforced at hundreds of U.S. bases around south Korea and various joint war exercises are becoming more frequent. This is fraught with a great danger.

The U.S. claims that the reinforcement of combat power is inevitable to maintain the equilibrium of forces on the Korean Peninsula and prepare against the threat of southward aggression.

The threat of southward invasion is a pure fiction like a mirage and a trite pretext for preparing a war.

Accordingly, the equilibrium doctrine on the premise of the threat of southward invasion is a self-seeking paradox for justifying arms reinforcement.

Behind the proposed troops withdrawal the U.S. is, in fact, pursuing a superiority in strength, not the equilibrium of forces, and building up the attacking force, not deterrents.

All the movements of the U.S. surrounding the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea prove that its policy of aggression on Korea is becoming more intellectualized.

The invariable aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism finds vivid manifestation also in its instigation of the puppets in south Korea to put fresh muscles into the military fascist dictatorship.

The military fascist dictatorship in south Korea is a typical model of the fascist rule of the imperialists over a colony.

Fascism and aggression are inseparable twins. There is fascism where there is aggression, and there is the obliteration of human rights where there is fascist rampage.

In strengthening the fascist rule in south Korea, U.S. imperialism seeks to crush the resisting elements standing in the way of the execution of its policy of aggression and thus get rid of the crisis of the colonial domination which has reached the culminating point, and accelerate the war preparations at faster pace.

U.S. State Secretary Vance declared that the U.S. would not hesitate to stop aid to foreign governments suppressing human rights. But, the pledge yesterday is denied by the action today.

The U.S. gives a special favour to south Korea, turning a blind eye to the state of human rights there, under the pretext of peculiarity distinguishing it from other countries. It is encouraging the fascist repressive policy of the Pak regime, increasing military aid to south Korea which is charged with a most acute human rights problem in the world.

There are the people, but no civil rights in south Korea now. Only murderous evil laws and prisons have cropped up like so many toadstools in the land where the human rights are strangulated and only the military and police personnel and intelligence agents are roistering and swaggering. If one demand democratic civil rights, he is arrested without warrant, and if one call for peaceful reunification, he is taken to prison and gallows.

The U.S. peddling a diplomacy of human rights morality is patronizing the Pak Jung Hi fascist group notorious for human rights violation. Herein lies its double-faced nature.

The contradictory act of U.S. imperialism which talks about the human rights problem when it is needed for the policy of aggression and ignores it when it is unfavourable, is obviously an open defence and encouragement to the *yushin* fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi group.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism is brought into bolder relief in the "two Koreas" plot.

U.S. imperialism is the very one responsible for national division and a snag in the way of independent reunification.

Fixing division is an inevitable product of the U.S. policy of aggression. The U.S. makes the "two Koreas" plot the main point of its Korean Peninsula policy in accordance with the American doctrine of divide and rule.

Contradictory to its splitist policy, the United States never fails to talk about the reunification of our country and the resumption of the north-south dialogue.

If it is truly interested in the question of our country's reunification, it should create a climate of reunification in Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of our nation. But it acts to the contrary.

The U.S. supports in words reunification and north-south dialogue but in actions encourages the Pak Jung Hi group to division and anti-communist confrontation.

The United States has not implemented even the resolution of the UN General Assembly whose content is the disbandment of the UN Command, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Worse still, it makes no scruple of resorting to an international plot to realize the simultaneous entry into the UN of "two Koreas" and the cross recognition of the north and south in an attempt to internationalize a permanent division.

The double-dealing actions of the United States which talks about reunification while actually dividing reveal the true colour of the aggressor and splittist.

The U.S. does not today and will not tomorrow either want the reunification of our country. As long as U.S. imperialism stays in this land, the sufferings of our compatriots cannot be obviated, nor can the desire of the nation for reunification be achieved.

War, fascism and division are all the excrements of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression.

U.S. imperialism is aggression and war incarnate, the back-stage manipulator of fascism and the very one who caused national split.

2. Double-Faced Tactics of Peace, War

Korea is part of the world. The jackboots of those invading Korea trample upon every part of the world.

It is the consistent coordinates of action of U.S. imperialism to pursue aggression and war, exploitation and plunder on a world-wide scale.

Running downhill in the great current of the stirring international situation, the U.S. world strategy is being carried into action in a craftier manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lodestar of human emancipation and genius of revolution, taught:

"The U.S. authorities are resorting to the double-faced tactics. On the one hand, they employ the tactics of putting up the signboard of 'peace' to fool people while, on the other, working craftily to expand military bases and step up war preparations."

The double-faced tactics is the basic stratagem supporting the world strategy of U.S. imperialism and the main characteristics running through the diplomatic policy of the United States of America.

The double-faced and crafty nature has never been so maximized as today in the crime-ridden American history of aggression.

Today the double-faced tactics of Yankee imperialism has reached the culminating point. U.S. imperialism throws a smile of peace and makes sheep's eyes of reconciliation everywhere in the world. Washington's floral signboards of peace strategy and human rights diplomacy and New York's high-blown advertisements of East-West rapprochement and North-South cooperation are so pompous that they may cause giddiness.

Does the U.S. really want peace, not war, want rapprochement, not confrontation, and follow the road of aid, not plunder, in the world arena?

A fang of aggression is hidden behind the smile of peace thrown by U.S. imperialism and a tentacle of plunder behind its cry about cooperation.

The U.S. is preparing a war behind the smokescreen of peace, plundering the Third World, disguising itself as a philanthropist, and nibbling at its allies, pretending to be the savior of the West.

The basic method of the American world strategy is to advocate peace outwardly and step up war preparations behind the scene.

A war of aggression is an inevitable product of imperialism and it is an inherent law of movement of the monopoly capital to tide over an economic difficulty with a war.

The point is that U.S. imperialism is disturbing peace while clamouring that it defends peace and is seeking a war while pronouncing that it opposes a war.

Amid the ever louder cry about a quest for peace and preservation of it, the U.S. defence budget has long surpassed the 100,000 million dollar mark. The munitions industry whose reduction was announced is expanding and overseas bases whose dismantling was proclaimed are being reinforced.

The double-dealing tactics of U.S. imperialism in military strategy has given rise to such crafty war method as a war by proxy and a contract war. This old tactics of the Yankee warmongers making others shed blood and snatching the booties themselves was stripped bare in the two world wars and a number of local wars including the Middle East wars.

The moves of the U.S. in reinforcing the NATO in Europe, strengthening the U.S.-Japan security system in the Far East and increasing the export of weapons to Israel in the Middle East are the course of preparing a war by proxy.

Everywhere in the world, U.S. imperialism now tries to pit other countries against each other and fish in troubled waters and attaches strategic importance to the three regions—Western Europe, Northeast Asia and the Middle East. These three strategic directions are evidently set against socialist countries.

U.S. imperialism makes the socialist countries the main targets of its war policy.

Behind the facade of East-West rapprochement and detente, the offensive posture of U.S. imperialism against the forces of socialism is becoming all the more pronounced with each passing day.

The strategic arms limitation advertised so loudly by the U.S. imperialists is a trick to secure strategic predominance and their human rights diplomacy is, in the final analysis, a political swindle designed to disunite some socialist countries.

By manipulating paid trumpeters, the U.S. ruling quarters are slinging mud at the socialist system and inciting confrontation with the forces of socialism.

However hard the U.S. may try to veil with a silk cloth of peace, it can never conceal the class basis and reactionary nature of its war policy intended to contain the international revolutionary forces and save the old capitalist economic order.

U.S. imperialism is now directing the spearhead of its aggression to the Third World.

Asia, Africa and Latin America with abundant labour force, immense resources and vast markets have long been a target of aggression of the avaricious international monopoly capital.

The Third World which meets at cheap prices 60 per cent of the need of the capitalist industrial countries for oil and 80 to 90 per cent of their demands for non-ferrous metal and rare metal, is the life-line of the Western economy.

This is why the U.S. is bent on blocking the advance of the Third World countries against the plunder of their resources and for the establishment of a new world economic order, and robbing these areas.

The U.S. is turning its covetous eyes especially to Africa which is blessed with inexhaustible natural resources and limitless potential.

U.S. imperialism which relies on Africa for 47 per cent of cobalt, 54 per cent of manganese and 24 per cent of chrome in the procurement of major items of strategic materials is trying to sweep over the whole continent by settling up a bridgehead at the strategic vantage of Africa and expanding the sphere of influence.

In its aggression on the Third World, U.S. imperialism combines the splittist and estrangement manoeuvres with generosity offensive, taking the aggressive honey-and-whip doctrine of colonialism as a favourite maxim.

Everywhere on the three continents —the Middle East area and Western Sahara, Angola and the Congo Plains, Southeast Asia and Pakistan— the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is sowing the seeds of discord, giving rise to disputes and fostering split.

It is nobody's secret that if a conflict breaks out, whether in the Mediterranean or the Indian Ocean, the U.S. marine corps and aircraft carriers are immediately rushed and a whole pack of special agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are secretly dispatched for clandestine activities.

The U.S. squeezed colossal superprofits by abusing its monopoly of food and weapons. Yet it poses as a benefactor bestowing favours on the Third World.

The plunderer of the Third World who imposes 180,000 million dollars of accumulative debts upon it after robbing it of industrial raw materials worth 200,000 million dollars at the cheap price of 30,000 million dollars every year, dare pose as the helper of it. Can there be more brigandish logic than this?

But no beautiful trade mark can conceal the stark fact that the U.S. honey jar contains poison.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive degire knows no bounds.

The U.S. is running about to penetrate into the developed capitalist states by disguising itself as a friend of the Western allies and subordinate them.

Bumping into greater resistance, as it penetrates deeper into the Third World, the U.S. is coming out with a doctrine of three-nation engines and scheming to form a counter-revolutionary alliance of international monopolies.

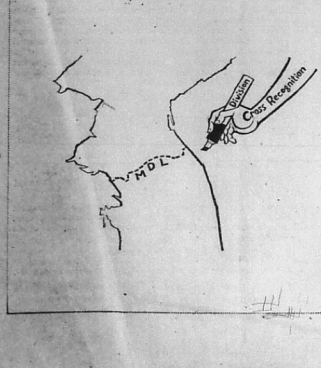
This means that the economy of the capitalist world should be pulled by three engines together with West Germany and Japan, as it can no longer be pulled by the U.S. engine single-handed.

This sinister scheme of the U.S. is the reactionary plan to form a holy American alliance for preventing the total bankruptcy of modern capitalism, just as the reactionary forces of whole Europe formed the Holy Alliance to preserve the mediaeval dark society.

The U.S. resorts to the extremely cunning method of administering a dose of medicine after giving a disease in order to rally the Western allies in this Holy Alliance of modern version.

The U.S. adopts the strategy of

(Continued on page 3)



Shown here is south Korean military personnel threatening south Korean people.

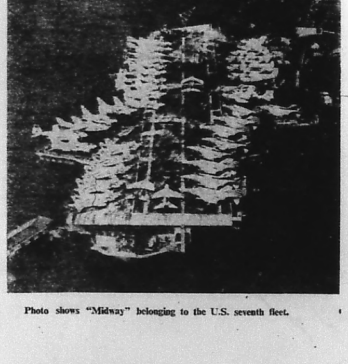


Photo shows "Midway" belonging to the U.S. seventh fleet.

U.S. Must Strictly Follow Carter's Campaign Pledges

In his campaign pledges, U.S. President Carter said that he would withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea and would denounce a regime that tramples on human rights.

But the problem is that what he said in his campaign pledges differs from what he has done since.

Contrary to the commitments of Carter, some political forces and military circles of the United States openly announced that the U.S. ground troops in south Korea would be withdrawn phase by phase but the naval and air forces and other support units would remain there as ever.

The Carter Administration is also going against the campaign pledges while denounces countries suppressing the human rights.

The Carter government threatens other countries by declaring that it will not support a regime suppressing human rights. But it continues to give military aid to the south Korean authorities which are harshly suppressing the human rights of the people and stages joint military exercises with them.

Fang of Aggression Hidden behind Smile of Peace

A fang of aggression is hidden behind a smile of peace thrown by U.S. imperialism and a tentacle of plunder behind its cry about cooperation.

The basic method of the American world strategy is to advocate peace outwardly and step up war preparations behind the scene.

A double-dealing tactics is the basic means of U.S. imperialism in executing its world strategy and the main characteristic feature of the foreign policy of the United States of America.

U.S. imperialism is throwing a smile of peace and making sheep's eyes in every part of the world. Washington's spurious signboard of peace strategy and human rights diplomacy and New York's vociferous advertisement about East-West rapprochement and North-South cooperation are dizzy. The point is that U.S. imperialism is disturbing peace while clamouring that it defends peace and is seeking a war while pronouncing that it opposes a war.

Amid the ever louder cry about a quest for peace and preservation of peace, the defence budget of the United States has long surpassed the 100,000 million dollar mark. The munitions industry whose reduction had been expected is expanding and overseas bases whose dismantling had been announced are being reinforced.

Now U.S. imperialism is trying to fish in troubled waters by making other countries fight each other in all parts of the world and is attaching strategic importance to the three regions—Western Europe, Northeast Asia and the Middle East. These three strategic directions are evidently set against the socialist countries.

The main spearhead of the war policy of U.S. imperialism is directed against the socialist countries.

The strategic arms limitation advocated by the U.S. imperialists is a trick to secure strategic predominance and their human rights diplomacy is, in the final analysis, a political swindle designed to disunite some socialist countries.

U.S. imperialism is now directing the spearhead of its aggression against the Third World.

In its aggression against the Third World U.S. imperialism is combining the alienating and splitting machinations and the offensive of grace, guided by the aggressive doctrine of colonialism—honey and whip.

In all parts of the three continents—the Middle East and Western Sahara, Angola and the Congo Plains, Southeast Asia and Pakistan, etc.—the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is sowing the seeds of discord, causing disputes and creating division.

The United States behaves itself like a benefactor to the Third World, while raking up huge superprofits by using its exclusive possession of food and weapons.

Pretending to be a friend of the Western allies, the United States is hard at work to make inroads into the developed capitalist countries and subjugate them.

The United States resorts to a very cunning method of administering a dose of medicine after giving a disease for rallying the Western allies.

The United States, monopolizing food, weapons, petroleum and atomic power in the capitalist world, is using this as a means of subjugating Japan, West Germany and other developed capitalist countries to it, pretending to help them.

Quite contrary to the deceptive slogan of respecting its allies, consulting and cooperating with them, the United States is pursuing the policy of using the Western industrial states after taking off their competitive power, the policy of bridling them to drive a cart.

With no cunning double-faced tactics can the U.S. imperialists cover up their true colours.

Increasing Combat Power in S. Korea

Contrary to the commitments of U.S. President Carter, some political forces and military circles of the United States openly announced that the U.S. ground troops in south Korea would be withdrawn phase by phase but the naval and air forces and other support units would remain there as ever.

This is a far cry from the immediate troop withdrawal and total troop withdrawal and implies that even after the completion of the planned troop withdrawal a U.S. combat air group will fly in the sky above south Korea, a U.S. task fleet move around in its sea and U.S. intelligence, communication and logistic support units strut around on the ground.

What they are doing these days shows that they are introducing into south Korea more than they plan to withdraw from there.

At present the United States is talking about troop withdrawal outwardly but increasing the combat power behind the scene.

The United States claims that such reinforcement of combat power is inevitable for maintaining the power balance on the Korean Peninsula and preparing against the threat of southward aggression.

Behind the screen of the projected troops pullout, the United States is seeking, in fact, a superiority in strength, not a power balance, and is building up an attacking force, not something like deterrents.

The U.S. imperialists' policy toward south Korea has consistently been to keep it as a colony and military base.

The imperialist aggressive and predatory nature of the U.S. is clouted on this co-ordinates of its aggression.

U.S. imperialism disguises its true colour with the mask of "protector" and "helper" of south Korea.

Hidden behind the melody of protection played by the U.S. are the financial chains and behind the signboard of aid advertised by it a dagger of pillage.

The U.S. protection is a reversed version of aggressive strategy and its aid is a reversed version of the predatory policy.

The aggressive stratagem of U.S. imperialism on the Korean Peninsula designed to reduce south Korea to a permanent colony and use it as a military stronghold for containing socialist countries.

For this strategic purpose, the United States combines direct military occupation with indirect puppet rule and applies a peculiar method of incorporating all the viciousness and craftiness of colonialism, old and new.

Bankrupt Policy of Strength

At present it is beyond the power of the United States to dominate the world singlehandedly and it is difficult to gain superiority in military power due to its economic depression.

The United States, therefore, is employing the double-dealing tactics to gain time and make preparations for a new war on one hand and split and disorganise other countries on the other.

The double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists is, so to speak, the habitual trick of dangling mutton to sell dog meat.

In other words, it is like putting up the signboard of pork to sell dog meat and, if this fails, putting up the signboard of beef.

The aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the least.

Noting that the double-faced peace strategy of the United States originates not from its mightiness but from its weakness.

Today the U.S. imperialists are having a most terrible pain in their history.

This crisis finds expression above all in the total bankruptcy of their policy of strength for world domination.

The dynamic advance of the Third World which has emerged as the powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in the era of independence is binding hand and foot the U.S. imperialists who had fattened, lording it over in the three continents in the past days.

The unheard-of crisis, proof of the vulnerability of U.S. imperialism, is manifested especially in the economic bankruptcy.

Crafty Colonization, Militarization Policy

The colonization and militarization policy of the U.S. imperialists is more crafty nature as the crisis at home and abroad grows acute and the power balance turns unfavourable to it.

The proposed withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea which has become of late the focal point of public discourse cannot be an exception.

If the U.S. troops present in south Korea were withdrawn, though rather belated, it would be a logical conclusion and more.

But, contrary to the commitment of U.S. President Carter, some political forces and military quarters of the United States declare that the U.S. air ground forces in south Korea will be withdrawn phase by phase, but the naval and air forces and support units will remain there.

This is a far cry to the immediate withdrawal and the total withdrawal and means that, even after the scheduled pullout, flying corps of the U.S. air force would fly in the air, task force fleets of the U.S. navy would sail in the sea and U.S. support units including intelligence, communications and logistics would strut about on the land in south Korea.

Encouragement to Seoul's Dictatorial Regime

The contradictory act of U.S. imperialism which talks about the human rights problem when it is needed for the policy of aggression and ignores it when it is unfavourable to the policy, is obviously an open defence of and encouragement to the *yushin* fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi group.

U.S. State Secretary Vance declared that the U.S. would not hesitate to stop aid to foreign governments suppressing human rights. But the pledge yesterday is denied by the action today.

The U.S. gives a special favor to south Korea, turning a blind eye to the state of human rights there under the pretext of peculiarity distinguishing it from other countries.

The U.S. economy today is "an economy as weak as a rotten old tree" predicting the ruin of the American Empire, as the Americans themselves deplore.

This is why the United States is clinging to the double-dealing tactics.

U.S. imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder mankind till its death.

Any illusion about imperialism means slavish submission, self-deception and death.

It is encouraging the fascist repressive policy of the Pak "regime," increasing military aid to south Korea where the problem of human rights is most acute in the world.

There are the people, but no civil rights in south Korea. Only murderous evil laws and prisons have cropped like so many toadstools in the land where human rights are strangulated and only the military and police and intelligence agents are swaggering about. If one demands democratic civil rights, he is arrested without warrant, and if one calls for peaceful reunification, he is taken to prison and gallows.

The United States peddling a diplomacy of human rights and morality is patronizing the Pak Jung Hi fascist group notorious for its violation of human rights. Herein lies its double-faced nature.

The United States supports in words reunification and north-south dialogue but in actions instigates the Pak Jung Hi group to division and anti-communist confrontation.

U.S. imperialism is the author of national division and an obstacle to independent reunification.

The United States makes the "two Koreas" plot the main point of its policy toward the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the American doctrine of divide and rule.

Contradictory to its splittist policy, the United States never fails to talk about the reunification of our country and the resumption of the north-south dialogue.

If it is truly interested in the question of our country's reunification, it should create a climate of reunification in Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of our nation.

The United States has not implemented even the resolution of the UN General Assembly whose content is the disbandment of the UN Command, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the replacement of the ceasefire agreement with a peace agreement.

Worse still, it makes an scruple of resorting to an international plot to realize the simultaneous entry into the UN of "two Koreas" and the cross recognition of the north and the south in an attempt to internationalize a permanent division.

The double-faced actions of the United States—talking about reunification while acting for division—only reveal the true colour of the aggressor, splittist.

On Aggressive Nature of American Imperialism

(Continued from page 2)

occupying an exclusive position in the capitalist world in the fields of food, weapons, petroleum and atomic energy and, with it as a lever, subjugating to itself the developed capitalist states such as Japan and West Germany, pretending to help them.

It uses the multinational corporations, the form of international monopoly, as an important tool of economic infiltration. The multinational corporations under the U.S. control have appeared on the scene as a monster of the 20th century seizing the economic arteries and realizing political fusion by penetrating into the capitalist industrial states under disguise.

Quite contrary to the deceptive slogan of respect for the allies and consultation and cooperation with them, the U.S. pursues the policy of weakening the competitive force of Western industrial states and using them, and the policy of making them draw the waggon by putting them to the yoke.

Just as the American way of search for peace and pursuance of justice in which black and white are reversed, the unity of the West is also a fraud, and it is fated to go busted in the long run.

With no cunning double-dealing tactics can U.S. imperialism cover its true colour.

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression and war, the police of the world and the biggest international exploiter.

3. Last-Ditch Efforts of U.S. Imperialism

Today the U.S. has decked gorgeous ceremony halls of peace strategy in south Korea and the world and is singing the lyrical songs of peace, aid and cooperation, not the military songs of aggression and war.

But, this does not mean that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has changed.

The aggressive and predatory nature of imperialism never changes, irrespective of the ebb and flow of its strength.

Then why is the U.S. throwing a smile of peace strategy now?

It is not because dollars overflow its safe nor because its national power has been maximized nor because its economy prospers.

The U.S. clings to the double-faced peace strategy not because of its mightiness but, on the contrary, of its weakness.

The double-dealing tactics of the U.S. reflects the irrationality and contradictions between the unbridled greed of the monopolies seeking limitless high-rate profits and the given condition for its realisation.

U.S. imperialism is now undergoing the most acute pains ever since it came into being.

This crisis has resulted, first of all, from the total bankruptcy of the policy of strength for world supremacy.

The U.S. which lorded it over as the chieftain of imperialism after the Second World War chose the Korean Peninsula as the site of showdown of strength and provoked the June 25 disturbance. But what it got was that the myth about its mightiness was exploded and it drank the first bitter cup of decay and ruin.

Thus U.S. imperialism was put on the track of downhill run to decay, not on the highway of prosperity, and a new chapter of history of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle was opened on the globe.

The daring advance of the Third World which has emerged as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force in the era of independence binds hand and foot the U.S. imperialists who battened, carrying matters with a high hand, on the three continents in the past.

The unheard-of crisis attesting to the weakness of U.S. imperialism finds expression in economic catastrophe in particular.

The basic factor of the crisis into which the whole economy of the U.S. has been driven lies, above all, in its policy of aggression for world supremacy and the attendant suicidal arms race and militarization of the economy.

This has led to the one-sided expansion of the war industry and the prolonged depression of the civilian industry and the serious disparity between the two has caused confusion in all fields of the U.S. economy.

The dwindle of production, growth of unemployment and the vicious circle of chronic inflation are driving the present U.S. economy deep into the critical condition beyond recovery.

In the United States where the golden age was once eulogized the index of industrial output has fallen to the lowest level since the Second World War and the army of the unemployed jumped to the ten million mark. The ingreasing military expenditures have spelled an accumulative financial deficiency and an inflation never seen even in the wartime and the spiralling prices and caused untold hardships of living.

The lopsided expansion of the war industry has considerably weakened the international competitive capacity of the U.S. economy, depriving it of its old dominant position in the capitalist world. The U.S. economic hegemony is crumbling in the fierce trade war and currency war among Japan, West Germany and other capitalist industrial countries.

The U.S. economy today is "an economy like a rotten old tree" predicting the bankruptcy of the American Empire, as the Americans themselves deplore.

The present crisis of the U.S. in which the most alarming red light signal in its bicentennial history is up, further incites the greedy ambition of the U.S. monopolists and encourages them to a new aggression and war.

The imperialists' law of existence is to seek a way out of the crisis in aggression and war.

But, at present the United States finds it beyond its power to dominate the world singlehanded and also finds it difficult to gain superiority in military power due to its economic depression.

This makes the United States employ the double-dealing tactics to gain time and prepare for a new war on the one hand and to split and disorganise other countries on the other.

The double-dealing tactics of the U.S. imperialists is the same as the peddling method of dangling mutton to sell dog meat. In other words, it is like putting up the signboard of pork to sell the dog meat and, if this fails, putting up the signboard of beef.

The aggressive and predatory nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed in the least. If there is any change, it is not the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism but its tactics for world domination.

The aggression and plunder are the basic way of existence, means of existence and property of imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great master of thought and theory, has taught:

"The imperialists...make aggression and war their regular business, their basic means of existence."

Imperialism is a system of aggression and war and a system of unlimited exploitation and plunder.

Aggression and plunder are the two life lines maintaining the body of imperialism.

Imperialism subsists on plunder, its endless lust for plunder produces aggression and war and they, on their part, enlivens plunder. Accordingly, as one can not talk about imperialism apart from exploitation and plunder, so he can not think of imperialism which knows no aggression and war. If there is an imperialism without aggression and plunder, it will no longer be imperialistic.

The socio-economic basis of the predatory and aggressive nature of imperialism is the rule of monopoly. It is the basic organism and vitamin of imperialism.

The purpose of monopolies is to seek a limitless monopolistic high rate of profit and their desire to gratify this lust is endless. Only the monopolistic high rate of profit is their purpose, will and spirit which will leave traces even after their death.

All these arguments about imperialism are scientific and realistic. Is it not a truth that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism cannot change?

Those who deny this truth of history are only the imperialists and their servants.

This is because they themselves traversed and are traversing the most criminal road. Such futile challenge of theirs is rejected by the history of the birth, development and fall of imperialism.

The history of imperialism from its birth on the globe to this day is a history of crime filled with plunder and aggression against hundreds of millions of peoples of the world and territories of other countries and a blood-stained record of curse woven with slaughter and destruction.

In particular, the aggressive history of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of modern imperialism, is a history of bloodshed and a history of blood-sucking filled with the most vicious crime of the crimes recorded in human history.

The U.S. imperialists are the descendants of the pirates who expanded their territory over ten times by carrying out 114 wars of aggression and conducting more than 8,900 operations, big and small, in one century or so up to the early 20th century after hoisting their blood-stained flag off the corpses of the American Indians.

They began the imperialist war for seizing colony with the Spanish-American War and directly or indirectly provoked more than 20 wars of aggression, big and small, till today following World War II, thereby bringing indescribable calamities and misfortunes to mankind.

On the globe, not a day has passed without the flames of war being kindled by the U.S. imperialists and not an hour has passed without guiltless people shedding blood.

U.S. imperialism is the truculent international gendarme and the chieftain of aggression and war.

The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism can and will not change. U.S. imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder mankind till its death.

The biggest root cause of the sufferings of mankind is the existence of U.S. imperialism which appeared on the globe.

As long as there exists U.S. imperialism in the world, our nation and humanity cannot live in peace even a single day.

The total withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea is the needs of the present time advocating independence and the unanimous demand of our nation and the whole mankind.

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for U.S. imperialism to stay on in south Korea. The U.S. troops occupying south Korea must withdraw immediately and totally.

The imperialists will not give up their aggressive ambition of their own accord nor will they retreat submissively from their position of aggression. To harbour an illusion about imperialism means slavish submission, self-deception and death.

The patriotic people of all strata and democratic figures of all parties and groupings must vigorously wage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, forming a broad alliance and uniting as one man.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the south Korean people is inseparably linked with the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of progressive mankind.

We should strengthen tie with the world revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces who reject the aggression and plunder by imperialism and oppose the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism.

At present the anti-U.S. struggle is the supreme task devolved upon mankind and its common duty. The peoples of all countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and resolutely take the anti-U.S. joint action, pooling their strength.

The decline and fall of U.S. imperialism is an inexorable law and inevitability of history.

Neither the White House nor the Pentagon has strength or magical prescription to save the American Empire from this road to the grave.

The day when the U.S. imperialist could invade and trample underfoot other countries at will has gone far to the other side of history never to return.

Ours is an era of independence when under the radiant rays of the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of all the people, hundreds of millions of people have emerged as the pioneer of their destiny and are powerfully turning ahead the wheels of history, smashing the chains of imperialism.

In the powerful torrent of the great Juche era the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement is advancing from victory to victory and the system of imperialism and colonialism is crumbling beyond retrieve.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the south Korean people who are advancing, holding high the revolutionary banner of ever-victorious great Juche, will clear our fatherland of the U.S. forces of aggression and achieve the national historic cause of independent and peaceful reunification without fail by more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops madly equipping the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line with military installations

The U.S. imperialist invaders are frantically conducting boisterous war exercises to ignite a new war in Korea

17 GIs in S.Korea Demand Carter Stop Encouraging Pak "Regime"

The July 25 issue of the U.S. paper "Washington Post" carried an article that GIs stationed in south Korea sent a petition to their President Carter demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. policy of supporting and encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

The petition was sent in joint name of 17 GIs including Edward S. Cracraft, private first class of the U.S. Second Infantry Division occupying south Korea.

In the petition they criticized the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of human rights and bribery scandal in the United States and demanded an end to the military "aid" to this puppet regime. The petition is reportedly evoking wide repercussions in the U.S.

Following is the full text of the petition:

Dear Mr. President

We the undersigned are United State Military Personnel stationed in the Republic of Korea. We believe that with the current administration's stand on human rights, it is time for the American Government and the American people to position themselves against the regime of the south Korean dictator President Park Chung Hee. We are personally not prepared to fight, die or support for another minute a narrow minded government that:

1. Under the guises of "Anti-Communism" and "Democracy" allows it's leader absolute power over his subjects.

2. Legally and illegally jails, tortures, harasses, and, when they can, executes on trumped up charges of subversion, those who would seek constructive change of the Korean Government and to provide basic freedoms of speech, press, and expression that are the hallmarks of a real democracy.

And we cannot understand what our government means when we are taught the basic military propaganda that we are here to preserve and defend a democratic nation from assault by North Korea. We urge you to quit supporting them. It is against our principles as Americans. Park doesn't want us to leave because if we do he will no longer have American support for his dictatorship. Lastly, if we must be involved, works on a peaceful settlement with North Korea. If a war breaks out over here, do you really want another Vietnam. Encourage an end to the Park repression. Also, we don't want the harassment that others sending letters like this have incurred. We're not going to take it.

In the Cause of Peace and Justice,

French Paper "l'Humanite": Torment in Land of Morning Calm

Yves Morea Fernand, Chief of Foreign Policy Services of the French paper "l'Humanite," published an article headlined "Torment in Land of Morning Calm" in the June 28 issue of "l'Humanite," according to a report from Paris.

The article has two titles. "A Split Nation" and "'A Hot Point' of the World", and several subtitles.

Split Nation

Under the first title "A Split Nation" the author described the scene of the conference room where the Military Armistice Commission is regularly met. The author wrote:

The line dividing the table by length is a wire dividing the country. The north of this wire is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south is the southern part of Korea which has been occupied by the U.S. troops for 32 years.

The only decoration is two flags on the table.

The red one inscribed with a radiant five-pointed star and bordered by two clear blue bands is the flag of Korea. The other, pale blue, is the UN flag—a survival of the period when the Americans plunged Korea into fire and blood under the name of the United Nations organization.

Pointing to the place where the armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953, to put an end to the three year long war, the author continued:

General Clark, expressing bitter regrets, wrote at that time that he was the first U.S. representative to sign an armistice agreement without victory.

This armistice agreement envisaged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

But the Americans made this clause a dead letter.

Thus, today Panmunjom symbolizes two contradictory facts: One is a symbol of the military defeat of the "strongest" imperialism and the other is a symbol of the maintenance of the division of Korea.

Korea is, indeed, the "Land of Morning Calm."

Flowers are seen even in Panmunjom. Flower gardens are carefully tended in the area of the Korean side. But on the side of the U.S. troops there are only wire entanglements and observation tower and uncultivated, no man's land.

Opposite scenes in a country tell without exaggeration that south Korea is a hell in various aspects.

The economy of south Korea is entirely dependent on foreign capital, especially on U.S. and Japanese capital. South Korea concentrates everything on export more than half of which goes to the U.S. and Japan.

The popular masses are more miserable than ever before. The wages of south Korean workers are not enough to buy only rice to feed their families.

The conditions of factories are inhumane. The workday is 12 hours on an average, 18 hours sometimes.

"Sygmatics," a branch of the U.S. electronic firm, forces female workers to take a dope which hampers sleep and "drives away" fatigue. Work here is suicide as people often say.

The living cost is on a steady rise. In recent six years the rice price jumped more than three times. Prostitution prospers. Three million school-age children cannot go to school.

The authorities preach "austerity." In the area traditionally called a granary of Korea, the authorities condemned "days without rice" when people must take thin soup of wheat flour which make them feel U.S. "aid". He who eats rice is punished.

I obtained these materials from the words of south Korean patriots. But, they told me more tragic facts.

They told me about those who were condemned to death and hanging. They told me about the Seoul regime, one of the most ferocious and most cruel fascist dictatorships in the world.

All democratic liberties are suppressed in favour of the "martial law" and "emergency law". All human rights are violated. The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," a Gestapo, has 18,000 permanent agents and hundreds of thousands of informers.

"Hot Point" of World

Under the second title "'A Hot Point' of the World" the author wrote:

Pak Jung Hi, the present-day dictator in south Korea, has ample reasons to distrust the students.

It was their struggle in April 1960 that expelled his predecessor Syngman Rhee. One year later, in May 1961, the Americans orchestrated a "military coup" in result which placed Pak Jung Hi in "power."

In organizing an election farce, Pak Jung Hi falsifies its results at will. In the city of Seoul "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung got the upper hand of him. The results of the "elections" in the localities where fraud was rampant upset this predominance instantly.

Kim Dae Jung thought it prudent to exile himself to Japan. But it was of no use.

Pak Jung Hi abducted him there by sending "CIA" agents and threw him into jail.

Yun Bo Son, who once held "presidency," was also sentenced to prison terms.

Former "foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong was also condemned to penalty.

Kim Ji Ha, the most well-known poet and Catholic in south Korea, is in prison.

Condemned to death were five of 4,000 students who demonstrated on April 3, 1974.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae was sentenced to death and executed.

Comrade Choe Yong Do was tortured to death.

These two communists worked underground to organize the Revolutionary Party for Reunification between 1964 and1969.

Kim Nyong Suk, wife of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, was arrested and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment and no one knows about her two sons.

How many other patriots were sentenced to death, arrested and banished!

The number of political prisoners in south Korea jails is unknown.

Unofficial sources say the number is 60,000.

Some people say it is 200,000. This figure is closer to the reality.

This is the terrorist regime the United States is maintaining, perpetuating the division of Korea.

This is what the Carter Administration wholly styles itself a defender of human rights protects.

The continuation of the U.S. interference in Korea, contradictory to the commitments the never be justified as one for the defence of "liberty."

On the contrary, this encourages the worst oppression.

Its aim, of course, is not for the defence of a sort of "security."

A close observer can not consider that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a threat.

Her policy in which independence is distinct is aimed at peaceful reunification.

In fact, it is with the U.S. "aid" that the south Korean fascists have an "army" more than 700,000 strong.

One thousand eight hundred million dollars, that is, nearly one-third of the Seoul budget, is directed to the "army" this year. A supplementary fund amounting to 439 million dollars is envisaged for the development of "munitions industry."

Under such conditions, how should the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea be explained? Are they present there to make up for the weak points of the Pak Jung Hi "army" which has no support of the people? Does it respond to general strategic consideration? It seems that there is truth in these two hypotheses. But the first hypothesis makes the United States a protector of one of the most odious dictatorships. The second hypothesis causes a grave danger.

What is the mission of the more than 40,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in south Korea if it is not to support Pak Jung Hi? Why does this force have latest armament including missiles and 700 nuclear weapons?

The Land of Morning Calm has become a "hot point" of the world, a heritage of the "cold war." This "hot point" causes more apprehension as the Demarcation Line has become a theatre of incessant incidents which may possibly develop into more general conflicts.

The United States has no right to perpetuate its military occupation of south Korea like this. This occupation will only keep tension alive.

The further prolongation of this occupation will be contradictory to the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly in November 1975.

Korea is a nation with a history spanning several thousands of years.

There is no valid motive whatever to maintain her division.

Talks started in July 1972 between the north and the south. The talks foresaw that reunification should be achieved in independence, by peaceful means and on the basis of great national unity. But, these talks were suspended indefinitely by the Seoul puppets who thought them a threat to their dictatorship.

Since then, the Pak Jung Hiites have further intensified fascist suppression. Externally, they further stepped up the machinations to have the existence of "two Koreas" recognized.

President Kim Il Sung affirmed that in order to reunify the country peacefully and independently the Government of the Republic would maintain reasonable proposals.

A Japanese magazine rightly likened the Seoul regime to a mad dog—a mongrel in whose veins runs the blood of the West and of Japan together.

The conclusion the author wrote that in the west Giscard regime and the French monopolies are not free from responsibility for the prolongation of the tragedy of Korea.

KCNA Flays S. Korea-U.S. "Joint Communique"

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

The so-called "tenth south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" was held between a party led by U.S. Defence Secretary and the south Korean puppet clique in Seoul on July 25 and 26, after which came a "joint communique," according to reports from south Korea.

According to the "joint communique," the party of the U.S. Defence Secretary and the south Korean puppet clique decided to delay the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and further reinforce the military power in south Korea under the pretext of curbing the fictitious "threat from the north" after consultations on "all commensatory measures" for the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

This is an untenable act wholly at variance with the desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people for an early withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, relaxation of tensions between the north and the south and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We brand this as a move to perpetuate the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and increase tensions in Korea and Northeast Asia.

The "joint communique" provoked and threatened us, above all, with such bellicose phraseology that the pullout plan of the U.S. ground forces does not signify any change in the U.S. "security commitments" to south Korea and, in case of an "armed attack," the United States would "respond with prompt and effective assistance" to the south Korean puppets in accordance with the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" and "neither north Korea nor any other country should have any doubt about the continuing strength of this U.S. commitment."

The whole world knows that our Republic has declared more than once that it will not "invade the south."

This notwithstanding, the United States, in chorus with the south Korean puppet clique, freely slandered and threatened us with loud cries over fictitious "threat from the north". This was nothing but an attempt to find a pretext for justifying its arms reinforcement in south Korea.

According to the "joint communique," the United States did not bother to conceal that, under such absurd pretext, it was planning to largely reinforce its military power to make up for the withdrawal of part of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

In other words, only 6,000 men of the U.S. ground forces are expected to be withdrawn by the end of 1978 and the later withdrawal will depend on the situation, and the U.S. units will remain till the final stage of the withdrawal over a period of four to five years.

All the weapons of the U.S. troops are to be transferred "free" to the south Korean puppet clique and they will go out empty-handed.

In compensation for this very dubious ground troops "withdrawal," the strength of the U.S. air forces will be reinforced still further, the navy and military intelligence and logistic support personnel will remain in south Korea for the indefinite future and the maximum military support of all forms will be additionally given to the puppet army for its "modernization" and arms reinforcement.

Judging from this, it is obviously even more a plan for arms reinforcement and war preparations than a plan of troops "withdrawal."

As pointed out in the "joint communique," the United States and the south Korean puppet clique decided to "continue and expand" the "joint military exercises" of the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army for the purpose of strengthening preparedness for war, even though part of the U.S. ground troops are withdrawn.

It must be noted that they even decided to set up a new "joint south Korea-U.S. command."

The "joint communique" kept mum about the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from south Korea and the U.S. Defence Secretary blared at a press conference that south Korea is "under the nuclear umbrella" of the U.S.

All facts clearly show that, for all the U.S. talk about the withdrawal of part of its troops from south Korea, it does not mean to give up the plan of a war of aggression on Korea or renounce the prerogative of supreme command and domination over south Korea.

The United States and the south Korean puppet clique in their "joint communique" arbitrarily drivelled about maintaining the "UN Command."

This is the challenge and mockery of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command."

The "joint communique" which the party led by U.S. Defense Secretary issued after confabs with the south Korean puppet clique literally proves that the U.S., while advocating "peace" outwardly, is preparing war inwardly and it has not abandoned the wild desire to permanently occupy south Korea and divide Korea into "two Koreas" for ever.

And the United States is encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bent on arms reinforcement and the provocation of a war, helping strengthen their fascist dictatorial system and letting them further intensify their barbarous suppression of the south Korean people.

The "joint communique" between the United States and the south Korean puppet clique, in the final analysis, means that the Carter Administration itself is violating the "campaign pledges" to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The U.S. Defence Secretary delivered this time a "message" from Carter to puppet Pak Jung Hi. And the "joint communique" reiterates word by word and concretizes the content of this "message."

By its decision to openly render so colossal military assistance to such notorious military fascist as puppet Pak Jung Hi, the Carter Administration itself is violating under the eyes of the world its "pledge" not to give "aid" to the countries violating the human rights.

Such is the nature of the "joint communique" between the United States and the south Korean puppet clique.

The Korean people and the world peace-loving people will never allow the U.S. ruling circles to reinforce the military confrontation between the north and the south jointly with the south Korean puppet clique, using the proposed general strategic consideration? It seems that there is